

GLEN RIDGE
1895-1932

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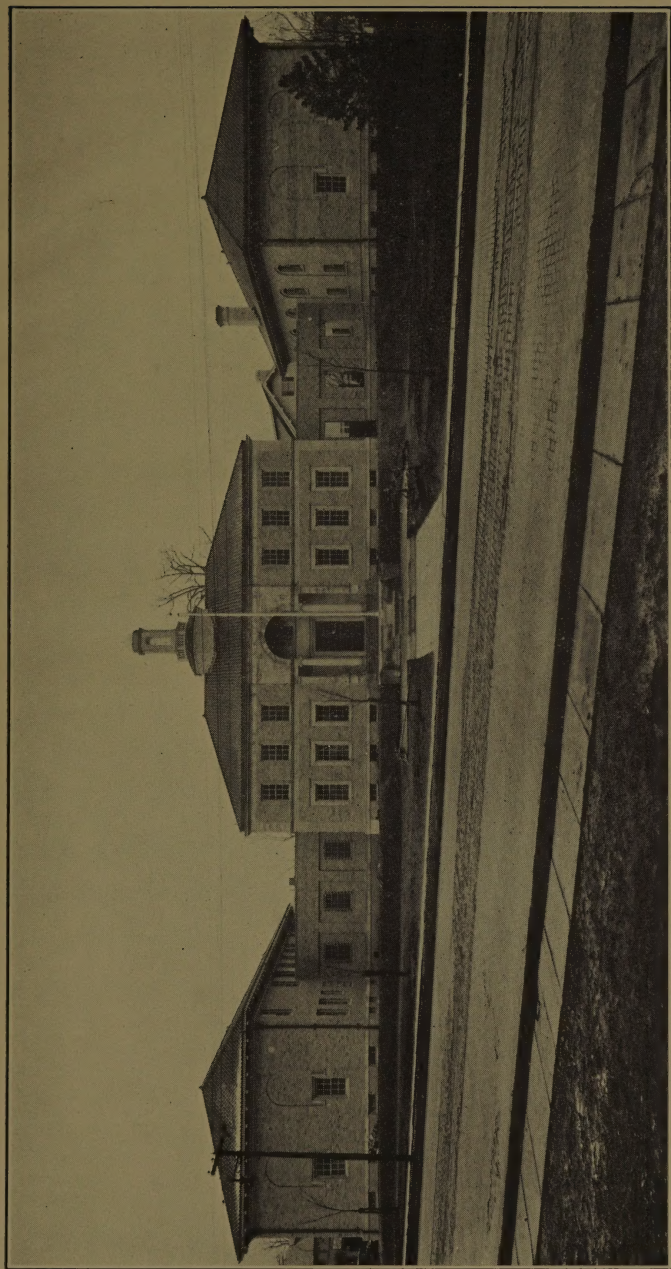
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MASSON, THOMAS L.

BOROUGH OF GLEN RIDGE, NEW
JERSEY, 1895-1932



The new Municipal Building completed December 29, 1931.

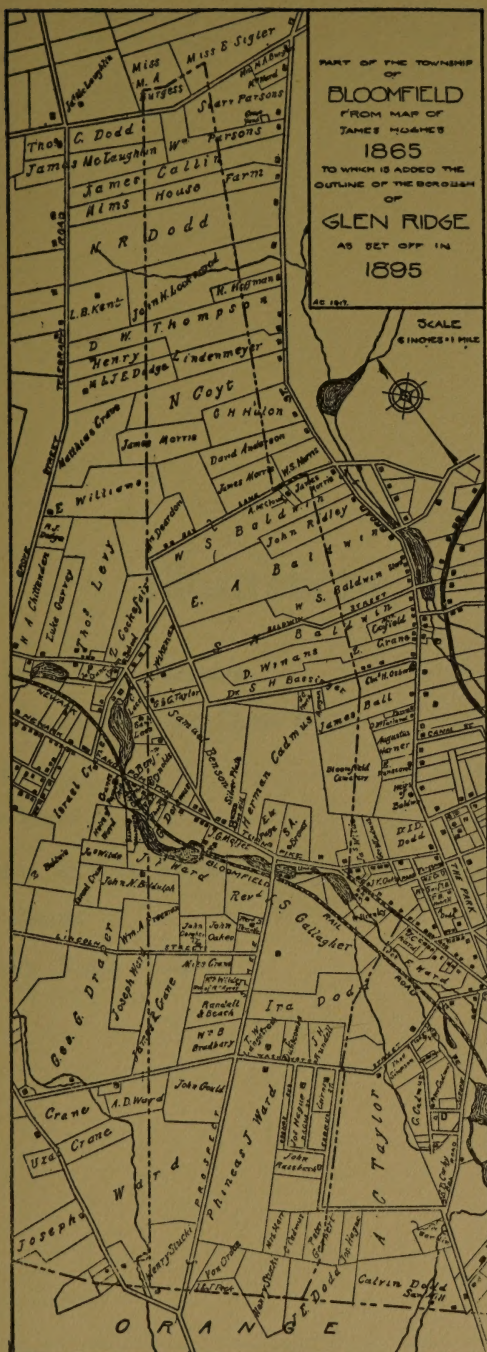
Borough of
GLEN RIDGE
NEW JERSEY

1895-1932

*"WE MAY CONFIDENTLY HOPE THAT GLEN RIDGE
WILL BE A RESIDENCE SECTION SECOND TO NONE."—
Mayor R. S. Rudd to the Borough Council, April 1, 1899.*

Text by THOMAS L. MASSON

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Map—Map of Bloomfield as it appeared in 1865 with the Borough of Glen Ridge showed in dotted outline.

Illustrations

THE NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDING	<i>Frontispiece</i>
MAP (1865) BLOOMFIELD AND GLEN RIDGE	<i>Page 5</i>
WAR MEMORIAL	<i>opposite Page 18</i>
BALLOT BOX USED IN 1895	<i>opposite Page 34</i>
WATER WHEEL OF OLD MOFFATT MILL	<i>opposite Page 35</i>
THE DODD HOUSE	<i>opposite Page 50</i>
MAP OF GLEN RIDGE TO-DAY	<i>opposite Page 51</i>

Index

	<i>Page</i>
The New Municipal Building	11
Historic Highlights	13
Spirit of Glen Ridge	21
Borough Builders	27
Women's Club of Glen Ridge	29
Women's Club List of Presidents	33
Community Service Committee	35
The Glen Ridge Country Club	39
In Memory of Minnie A. Lucey	41
Borough of Glen Ridge Roster	42
Roster of Salaried Dept. Heads	43
Mayors of Glen Ridge	44
Mayors and Councilmen and their Terms of Office	45
Presidents of Board of Education	49
Roll of Honor	50
Record of Service	51-52
Elizabeth Harris State Service	53
Presidents of Glen Ridge Battalion Forum	55
Pastors of Glen Ridge Churches	56
War Record	57
Names of Glen Ridge Memorial	58
Prominent Residents in Who's Who	59
Glen Ridge Schools	60
Those Who Still Carry On	61
Acknowledgments	63

The purpose of this book is to Commemorate the Dedication of the Glen Ridge Municipal Building on December 29th, 1931.

The New Municipal Building

ON August 9, 1916, the Borough entered into an optional agreement to purchase land from the Glen Ridge Realty Company for a Library and Municipal Building Site, comprising the land on Ridgewood Avenue and Bloomfield Avenue, the Realty Company retaining about 100 feet in depth along Herman Street.

A referendum vote was cast on November 7, 1916, the result favoring the purchase.

A deed for the land was executed, dated January 13, 1917.

On October 23, 1922, an Ordinance was adopted authorizing the purchase of the Herman Street frontage, and on December 22, 1922 a deed was executed by the owners, the Glen Ridge Realty Company.

On October 14, 1930, an Ordinance authorizing the issuance of bonds, (the proceeds of which being for the erection and furnishing of a Municipal Building) was adopted.

Contracts for the erection were awarded February 9, 1931.

Ground was broken on February 16, 1931.

The first issue of bonds was in the amount of \$32,000 for land.

The next issue of bonds was in the amount of \$15,000 for land.

The third issue was in the amount of \$225,000. for building and furnishing same.

This municipal unit consists of an administration building in the center, with the library to the east and the police and fire units to the west.

The interior layout of the administration building is as follows:

First floor: Collector's office, Engineering Department, Water and Light Department, Public Works Department.

Second floor: Council room with Committee Room adjoining together with office of the Borough Clerk.

Board of Health and Assessor's office.

GLEN RIDGE

In the basement of this building there is a large room which may be used for public meetings by any group of citizens or associations making application.

The Police unit consists of the following:

First floor: Detectives' Room; Roll Room, Chief's Office, Connecting with Roll Room is the jail consisting of six modern cells. In the jail is a woman's detention room.

Second floor: Court room and Judge's private office.

Basement: Police recreation room and pistol range. Also a garage for the police cars.

The Fire Department unit consists of the following:

First floor: Large apparatus room; small dining room with kitchenette.

Second floor: Large recreation room; two separate bed rooms for the paid firemen and a separate office for the Fire Chief.

All citizens of Glen Ridge are invited to visit the new buildings.

Historic Highlights

THIS section of New Jersey was settled in the seventeenth century by sturdy men from Connecticut—

Milford and Branford—who “desired a community in which full citizenship should be granted only to members of the church, and such communities had ceased to exist in the New Haven Colony. “The principle was doubtless narrow” writes Joseph H. Folsom, “and could not operate permanently, but the men who held it had broad brains and plenty of backbone.” Among the original settlers were: the Crane, Baldwin, Davis, Dodd, Morris, Ward and other families whose names are still being carried on at present by their descendents. During the Revolutionary period there is good evidence that the Father of his Country, George Washington, visited in the present Glen Ridge, being entertained in the Old Thomas Cadmus House, west of Toney’s Brook. In 1812 Bloomfield Township contained the territory now comprising Montclair, Glen Ridge, Franklin, Nutley and Belleville, and part of the Woodside, and Forest Hill, sections of Newark, with a total area of 20.52 square miles. Bloomfield was incorporated on March 23, 1812, and it was not until 83 years later, that Glen Ridge broke away and became a Borough.

1666. First settlers from Connecticut came to Newark, “Where they might serve God with a pure conscience and enjoy such liberty and privileges, both civic and educational, as might best advantage them.”

1770. First established road, which ran through what is now known as Glen Ridge Avenue.

1856. First railroad.

1858. October 4. A parish was organized with legal title of “Christ Church in Bloomfield.”

1860. Railroad Company built a platform at “Prospect Street” (now Ridgewood Avenue) and began stopping all trains there, calling the station “Ridgewood” from the adjoining estate of Rev. J. S. Gallagher.

GLEN RIDGE

1883. April 2, Thomas Moritz, station agent appointed as Postmaster; at that time Glen Ridge a part of Bloomfield.

1885. Organization of present Glen Ridge Club.

1887. Residents of what was known as the "Old Road," built in 1806, not liking the word "old," petitioned that this section of the Turnpike running through the present Glen Ridge, be changed to "Glen Ridge Avenue."

1887. Glen Ridge Station finished.

1888. Religious services, first in Glen Ridge, held on Sunday evening, January 18, in the Glen Ridge station or "Depot" as it was termed in the invitation. The Congregational Church of Glen Ridge was organized this year.

1888. March, Glen Ridge buried in great blizzard.

1889. October 8. Cornerstone of Congregational Church laid. (Completed 1890, the last service in the Railway station was held on Sunday evening, June 22, 1890).

1890. First house built on Douglas Road.

1890. The "Clio" Club, composed of thirteen ladies, started movement for a Library.

1892. On March 1 Glen Ridge Library opened.

1892. January 11. Rev. Edwin Augustine White elected rector of Christ Church.

1893. Christ Church Building and Parish House destroyed by fire. Present site on corner of Bloomfield and Park Avenue was bought for \$52,000 and new church ready for services on Easter Day, March 25, 1894.

1895. February 12, Election on Incorporation of the Borough of Glen Ridge; carried by a majority of 24 votes.

1895. April 9. Election of Borough Officers:
Mayor, Robert S. Rudd

Councilmen,

Robert B. Davis
Abijah R. Brewer
Alex. S. Niven
George S. Porter
John W. Reddall
Henry G. Cordley

1895 - 1932

Collector,
Assessor.

Frank S. Benson
Hampden L. Johnstone

1895. May 14. Glen Ridge Fire Department organized. Hose

1895. May 15. Dr. H. C. Harris began service for Borough.
extending over a period of 26 years.

1895. August 5. John A. Brown began service for Borough
as patrolman.

1895. September. Miss Florence E. Coyte came to Glen Ridge
where she has remained as teacher and principal of the South End
or Linden Avenue School from the incorporation of the Borough.

Under date of May 29, 1931, she writes: "I have the honor
of being the only teacher of the original faculty still engaged in
the schools of Glen Ridge. Whether I have served a longer time
than any other teacher, I do not know. My heart is still as young
as the children's, and my work more delightful each year."

1895. November 25. Franchise granted to North Jersey Transit
Company.

1896. Fire House erected by private citizens and leased to the
Borough, at the rate of 6% on the investment, plus taxes and
maintenance. Village hand drawn Hook and Ladder Truck,
purchased. Contract for all night street lighting. open flame lamps.
Borough Council votes \$60,000 bond issue for better roads.

1897. \$60,000 Paving bonds issued, telfording of roads begun.

1899. Program of construction of sanitary sewers begun.

1899. July 15. School site at Ridgewood and Bloomfield
Avenues purchased for \$14,600.00 and first school erected costing
\$65,000.

1899. July 15. Glen Ridge Park Association organized to
purchase land in the Glen and along South side of Bloomfield
Avenue.

1900. October. First school building opened on school site at
Ridgewood and Bloomfield Avenues. Dennis Hartigan came to
Glen Ridge during this year as janitor and began a continuous
service still going on.

GLEN RIDGE

1901. Park Bonds issued in amount of \$35,000 to take over lands owned by Glen Ridge Park Association and other lands along Bloomfield Avenue from Hillside Avenue to a point opposite Highland Avenue.

1901. Program of laying flag sidewalks begun.

1903. Park Way opened and original Park Way Bridge erected by the Board of Freeholders.

1904. James E. Brooks prepared a mosquito map of Glen Ridge with red circles showing breeding pools.

1905. March 9. Woman's Club of Glen Ridge organized, becoming in October a member of the State Federation. (Incorporated in 1915).

1905. Double Tracking of Erie R. R. begun.

1905. Baldwin Street Bridge and Highland Avenue bridge over Erie R. R. abandoned and new bridge erected.

1906. Summer. Great moment in history of Glen Ridge and New Jersey, in which it was discovered that Glen Ridge mosquitoes were harmless and that the real gangster mosquitoes came from the salt marshes. This discovery led to the extermination of the old enemy which had held New Jersey up to the jibes of the universe, and it was due to the visit of Hermann Brehme who came out from New York to see a dredge operated in Davey's Mill Pond. This led to an examination of the mosquitoes. F. W. Miller, associate State entomologist writes: "Mr. Brehme's visit to Bloomfield that summer led to a rude awakening from the dream that all the mosquitoes in Bloomfield and Glen Ridge were fresh water varieties, locally bred. I had not recognized the 'cantator' as a salt marsh mosquito, and the absence of '*sollicitans*' with which I was familiar, led to this mistake." In other words, he did not have to put any salt on their tails, it was there already.

1909. Park land East of Hillside Avenue purchased for \$5,000.

1910. Building Code adopted.

1910. June. Lawrence Perry joined Glen Ridge Fire Department.

1910. July 11. Edward Lord offered a resolution in the Borough Council for the purchase of two police dogs.

1911. Contract with D.L. & W.R.R. for double tracking.

1911. Glen Ridge Stores completed by the Glen Ridge Realty Company. This Company was originally formed by a small group of citizens for the purpose of protecting certain sections of the Borough on Ridgewood and Bloomfield Avenues, from undesirable purchasers. The principal members were Geo. W. Reynolds, H. S. Chapman, A. R. Brewer, E. N. Bristol, H. S. Cordley, E. P. Mitchell, and Wendell Strong, but the total number of stockholders was about 25. This group, which began its work with a survey of the Borough by John Nolen, the well known landscape architect, thus stepped in at the right moment and provided for the future.

1911. March 21. Mrs. Louis Hinrichs elected as a member of the Board of Education; first woman to take office as a member (April 3.)

1912. Water Distributing system purchased from Orange Water Company for \$44,000.00.

1912. First motor driven Fire apparatus in New Jersey installed in Glen Ridge Fire Department; Knox-Kanawha Chemical & Hose truck.

1912. Board of Health assisted in work of mosquito extermination. James E. Brooks became Superintendent of Water Department.

1912. September 8. Opening of the Glen Ridge Trust Company, founded by A. R. Brewer.

1913. May 17. Formation of Civic Conference Committee, moved by William E. Beard and Thomas L. Masson.

1913. April 8. Services commemorating twenty-fifth Anniversary of founding of Congregational Church.

1914. Opening of the War. (See elsewhere "The Spirit of Glen Ridge.")

1914. American La France City Service Hook and Ladder purchased.

1916. May 1. Glen Ridge Rifle Club formed.

GLEN RIDGE

1916. Committee of Public Safety, moved by Avy B. Smith, formed in house of Dr. Harris. Members were,

D. H. Standish, Chairman	Alfred Hurrell
Frank D. Brewer	George Linn
James E. Brooks	Wilson D. Lyon
William E. Blewett	Thomas L. Masson
E. L. R. Cadmus	William H. Peck
E. B. Callahan	James Willis Pierson
Louis Hinrichs	Gilbert W. Taylor

W. W. Schouler

(Note: This committee, at first voluntary, was later endorsed and given authority by the State Government).

1916. Home Guard organized, an outgrowth of the Rifle Club. Founders were William E. Blewett and Wilson D. Lyon.

1916. Incinerator erected on Carteret Street. DeCarie Incinerator Co.

1916. Municipal Building and Library Site purchased.

1916. Library erected and deeded to the Borough by H. S. Chapman, who for this purpose donated a sum approximating \$50,000.

1916. American La France Junior Pump installed in Fire Dept.

1916. Lawrence Perry, unextinguished writer and Boroughite, became Chief of Glen Ridge Fire Department.

1917. March. Free pews for Congregational Church.

1917. September. At the home of Mrs. Henry S. Chapman. and Joseph D. Gallagher an entertainment for the benefit of the Red Cross was held, Mrs. Elizabeth A. Harris, Chairman, and the amount of \$1,400.00 was given personally to Miss Mabel Boardman for the Red Cross. This was the first sum of money raised in any municipality in the beginning of the War for the Red Cross.

1918. January. Statement by Committee of Public Safety calling attention of citizens to Government method of saving by means of thrift stamps and war savings certificates. Also similar statement (February 8) urging housekeepers to supervise their furnaces "PERSONALLY" on account of coal shortages. Com-



Glen Ridge War Memorial.

1895 - 1932

mittee sent its first letter of encouragement to our boys in the trenches.

1918. Easter Sunday. The good ship "Glen Ridge" was launched at the Standard Shipbuilding yards, Shooter's Island, briny symbol of the record of the Borough in subscribing to Liberty Bonds.

1919. Contract with Passaic Valley Sewerage Commission executed.

1919. March 15. Glen Ridge Battalion, State Militia Reserves: Individual Company drills discontinued.

1919. April 26. Victory Loan parade in Bloomfield in which Glen Ridge Battalion participated.

1919. June. Glen Ridge Battalion mustered out of State service.

1919. The Glen Ridge Forum succeeded the Home Guard. In November by its public discussion of Garbage disposal, demonstrates its usefulness in determining public opinion as an aid to Council.

1920. November. Rev. George Pryor Dougherty succeeded Dr. White, Rector of Christ Church (resigned.)

1921. Zoning ordinance adopted.

1922. Herman Street property purchased for Municipal Building site.

1922. May 9. "Woman's Association of the Glen Ridge Congregational Church" organized.

1922. May 30. Glen Ridge Memorial dedicated.

1922. Mrs. Elizabeth Harris first woman in State to be elected a Freeholder.

1923. Playground between Bloomfield and Belleville Avenues purchased.

1924. Playground improved.

1924. Contract with North Jersey District Water Supply Commission and City of Newark (providing for participation in the Wanaque Water Supply) executed.

GLEN RIDGE

1926. New Park Way Bridge erected by Board of Freeholders.
1926. Belleville Avenue extended to Bloomfield Avenue by the County.

1927. Union outlet sewer extended and improved.

1929. Committee appointed to look into the matter of a Municipal Building for Police and Fire Departments and Municipal offices. Tentative plan procured for Municipal Building.

1930. W. O. Bartlett selected as architect for Municipal Building.

1930. North and south end playgrounds purchased.

1930. Wanaque water turned on by connection with Montclair mains.

1930. March 8. Celebration of Silver Anniversary, Woman's Club.

1931. November 3. John H. Koch elected Mayor of Glen Ridge, succeeding Alfred Hurrell.

1931. November 7. Corner stone of New Municipal Building laid by Mayor Hurrell. Enclosed in cornerstone were current newspapers, copies of unemployment literature, copy of first annual report of Mayor and Council, a 1931 booklet of the Borough of Glen Ridge, codified ordinances of the Borough a list of mayors and councilmen from 1895, four U. S. coins a vial of Wanaque water, postal cards showing Glen Ridge buildings and an American flag.

December 29. Dedication of new Municipal Building.

Spirit of Glen Ridge

We may confidently hope that Glen Ridge will be a residence section second to none—MAYOR R. S. RUDD TO THE BOROUGH COUNCIL, APRIL FIRST, 1890.

OUT of single individuals and small communities have always come the biggest ideas. The instinct of the average human being, to consider the affairs of his own home town more important than any other affairs, is therefore fundamentally true. In 1895, when Glen Ridge was born out of strife, it numbered 1046 citizens. In 1930 its population had grown to 7365. During this period of 35 years it was growing at the average rate of about 180 a year. Thus it was enabled to assimilate its new comers and to infuse into them the same kind of spirit which was in the original inhabitants. It is notable that all along, in quite a remarkable degree, has the Borough kept to purely American traditions, inherited from the original settlers who came from New England, and not the least of its present day activities is the Colony of New England women, a considerable part of the membership of this organization being in Glen Ridge.

The town meeting idea has always prevailed and bitter indeed have been some of the attendant fights. At first there was only one school at Ridgewood and Bloomfield Avenues, and a later addition was made to this one. As the needs of the Borough grew, it was essential to build more schoolhouses, and thus arose a controversy between the North and the South end. For several years the large assembly hall of the Central School, at the annual school meetings, was packed to the doors with excited citizens. A North End Association was formed composed of ardent and astute Ericites, but the Southenders, who were individual sharpshooters, got their

GLEN RIDGE

Linden Avenue School first (1912). At the height of the agitation, when the Board of Education was exhausted by midnight vigils in an endeavor to satisfy everybody, a committee of citizens was finally appointed (1908) headed by David H. Standish, who presented a report which brought peace once more. Since then, although there have been occasional stormy meetings, the educational system of Glen Ridge, managed by the superior intellects indigent to this soil, has gone on its way without unusual stress. As soon as it had been demonstrated that the Board of Education had no other interest but the best interests of everybody concerned, and that it was in a position to know more than any isolated citizen, confidence established itself as a permanent feature of our school government.

The same thing was true of the Borough Council. In his classic book *The American Commonwealth*, Lord Bryce has a chapter on "Why the best men do not go into politics." In general the answer is obvious enough, but in particular, that is to say in Glen Ridge, the reverse of this rule has always been true, although it is certain that we have been singularly free from anything approaching the thing known as politics, as practiced in our greater cities.

This statement no doubt will be disputed by that negative minority that is always "agin" the government. But it must be remembered that human beings are imperfect instruments of the Divine law, yet in the long run, truth does prevail, and it seems to the present writer that all things considered, Glen Ridge has long since justified itself as a community always striving to make itself better and succeeding more than might appear possible amid the fluctuations and inconsistencies and in one way the amateur quality of its leadership; for after all it is the amateur who thinks more of his soul than does the professional.

One reason for all this, as our Mayors have occasionally pointed out, is because those men holding the higher offices in the Borough have always served without pay, but a deeper reason, from which this custom is the outgrowth, lies in the very spirit of the place, and this spirit was born in the Borough in 1895, when Mayor Rudd took office.

He resigned his office in 1902, when an attack was made upon him at a citizens' meeting. He said on that occasion:

"There are some people who can be made to believe that a cabbage head is a rose by putting it under their nose, but I am not that kind. I never sought the office of mayor and I had always said I never could hold office in the face of opposition. I considered it a non-partisan office, and that all that made it desirable was that you practically represented the community as a whole."

That is the attitude that has always been taken by the men who have since served the Borough, and no doubt in some cases they have leaned too far in the other direction and perhaps conveyed the impression that they were sacrosanct, but these cases are very rare and not more than momentary. Every disinterested man who serves without pay, soon learns that he is already getting more than he gives, in the broadening of his outlook, in those immeasurable values which come from such service, not to mention the real friendships that flower in this common spirit of service. So that on the whole, and allowing for the natural imperfections of human nature, we may say that Glen Ridge, among American suburban communities, is extraordinary in its real Americanism, its substantial leadership, its cohesive spiritual comradeship.

At one period (1913) it looked as though we were running out of material for mayors. After Mr. Rudd came Mr. Brewer, one of the most highly intelligent, and at the same time unobtrusive of men—whose sons, by the way, still carry on—and then there was Mr. Lockwood, whose character still shines undiminished, and he was succeeded by Mr. White and Mr. Mead, both able men. But in 1912 Mr. Standish—whose services to the Borough were so long, so continuous and so distinctly loyal and so meticulous—was wavering in his decision to serve again. Several of our leading citizens had been quietly approached but had respectfully declined the office, and it must be said that a few of us were in a mild despair. The office had been held on such a high plane since the Borough came into existence, that it looked as if we would have to go out into the highways and byways to get a mayor. At this point, Wm. M. Beard, whose political sagacity was hitting on all cylinders, came forward with a suggestion to the writer, the result

GLEN RIDGE

of which was the Civic Conference Committee which solved the problem so successfully that up to the present time few—at least of the inhabitants who have moved in since—know just how it is that Glen Ridge never seems to have any trouble in getting the best men to serve.

When the Civic Conference Committee went into operation, dire predictions were made that it wouldn't work, mainly on the ground that you must have a fight. The fact has been demonstrated, however, that if a method of quietly ascertaining public opinion can be devised, so that the will of the people can be known, the best men will always answer to this call. It happened that in Glen Ridge there were a number of influential organizations; for example, Republican and Democratic Clubs, not to mention other civic organizations, the membership consisting of both men and women. Inasmuch as there were no party politics involved but it was just a case of getting a good home government, it was comparatively easy for these associations to agree upon a candidate, each one sending delegates to an advance meeting where all the possibilities could be talked over. There was of course no restriction. Anybody could put up a ticket, at election, outside of the Civic Conference Committee, if he liked. The following clause from article 1 of the Civic Conference Committee Constitution, gives the idea that has carried along Glen Ridge so successfully since 1913:

"Its object shall be to combine the various political clubs and civic organizations of Glen Ridge in such a way that each of them shall be equally represented in a non-partisan joint committee for the purpose of proposing candidates for local offices."

Immediately subsequent to the formation of the Civic Conference Committee in 1913, the reluctance of Mr. Standish to run again was overcome by the fact that he was the unanimous choice of the Committee. Thus it has happened that with due allowance for occasional minor frictions, since then the Committee, quietly doing its work by virtue of selecting candidates in advance of election when everyone was given an opportunity to express an opinion, has functioned effectively.

1895 - 1932

Three years later, in 1916, when this country got into the war, a preliminary meeting was called and met at the house of Dr. Harris, and the Committee of Public Safety (names recorded elsewhere) was formed, and the Borough laid out in decimals; that is to say, a body of lieutenants was appointed, each lieutenant being responsible for about ten of his neighbors. In this manner, it was very easy, working from the central point of the Committee, to canvass the entire Borough without delay in every emergency which arose. The quota of Glen Ridge in Liberty Loans was extraordinary, the total subscriptions being very nearly the highest in the country for a community of its size.

It is impossible, in these limited reflections, to give more than a passing reference to work done in the war, and almost needless to add that the women of Glen Ridge responded to the nth degree. In the Borough, Mrs. David H. Standish was head of the National League for Woman's Service, Mrs. Alfred W. Hollister of the Woman's Motor Corps, and Mrs. Romeyn Pierson of the Red Cross and Mrs. Harris (recorded elsewhere) Chairman of the American Fund for French Wounded.

That the town meeting principle was firmly embedded in the character of the Borough was shown by the emergence of the Forum from the Home Guard, disbanded after the armistice. The demonstration of its practical service was revealed shortly after its formation, when the question of garbage disposal came up before the Council.

From the very beginning the two main governing bodies, the Board of Education and the Council, have been actuated not only to work for the greatest good to the greatest number, but to give the whole body of citizens a chance to record their opinion, as a basis for the final decision. In order to do this, the Forum has proved to be an admirable instrument, for as every citizen may be a member, it is easy to get a line in advance on what the people think. The Council in the case mentioned was frankly divided in its opinion as to whether the garbage disposal expense should be put in the tax budget. A meeting of the Forum was called, and a somewhat excited debate took place. This illustrates perfectly

GLEN RIDGE

the value of "get-together" and resulting friendly debate, as showing that public opinion in a self governing community, must always determine the course of affairs, and that a forum of citizens can thus speed up at a result which, where there is not this get-together spirit, must be delayed. The Forum, officially powerless, has acted as what may be termed first aid to the Council in its decisions in important matters.

Thus, upon reflection, it will be seen that The Borough of Glen Ridge up to the present time has constituted about as pure a form of democracy as we have in this country, and has largely kept its skirts clean from those evils such as are manifested in our great cities, where owing to the economic complexities, the grafter sits serenely secure and the criminal laughs at justice.

This being allowed, we should be lacking in perspective and plain common sense if we were unmindful of our own imperfections or of the abounding merits of other neighbor-communities. In the beginning Glen Ridge was inspired to be born again by the example of other adjacent Boroughs and anyone who cares to go over the records and note the pains taken by the founders as to what other boroughs were doing, can easily see the force of example. During the war, the present writer took occasion to say that it would be just about as sensible for Newark to make war on Bloomfield or of Orange to make war on Glen Ridge, as it was for Germany to make war on Belgium and France. The truth is that this section of the United States, including Montclair, the Oranges, Caldwell, Nutley and many other easily recalled suburban communities, towns and Boroughs, considered as a whole, constitutes a social organism far in advance of the rest of the world. We should not only be much more grateful than we are for the privilege of living here, but should realize more acutely the increased responsibility which inevitably goes along with it and not settle back into that subtle self-righteousness which carries with it to its own germs of dissolution. The problems which confront Glen Ridge are common to humanity and the world, and cannot be sidestepped.

Borough Builders

*Some of the Men and Women who have helped to
make Glen Ridge*

WITHIN our necessarily limited space it is impossible to give a detailed history of Glen Ridge or to do full justice to all of those who have contributed to its growth and spirit, for were this possible, all of the original inhabitants of the Borough would have to be included, and from then on in one way or another, all of the newcomers.

In the beginning, one man who contributed as much if not more to the launching of the Borough was Edward P. Mitchell, distinguished editor of the New York Sun, so long associated with Mr. Charles A. Dana, and one of the ablest men this country has produced.

This story about Mr. Mitchell was told me by one of the old members of the Club. He came in there one evening when in a group of men, one of them was cursing our Charles A. Dana of the Sun. The others tried to stop him, but he railed on. When he finally stopped there was a deadly silence, until Mr. Mitchell pleasantly observed:

"Mr., I have known Mr. Dana for a great many years, but I never heard him talk that way about you."

Mr. Mitchell was one of the prime movers in getting Glen Ridge started, the first president of the Board of Education and his great ability and influence helped to set the stamp of distinction on all of his associates. It was fortunate that in his later years he was able to leave behind him his fine book "Memoirs of an Editor." Born in Bath, Maine, in him was represented to its fullest expression the New England tradition. The ten mayors, from Robert S. Rudd to Alfred Hurrell, who have presided over the destinies of the Borough since 1895, represent the highest type of disinterested service, and allowing for the inevitable minor deficiencies of human nature, it is very doubtful if any comparable

GLEN RIDGE

town in this country can show such a continuous record of successful administration.

William Ford Upson for many years was the leader in the administration of school affairs, and in many other ways contributed to the spirit of the Borough. Mr. Upson had two sons, one being Ralph the aeronaut and the other William Hazlett Upson, whose humorous stories in the Saturday Evening Post have long delighted millions of readers.

Joseph D. Gallagher, or "Joe" as he was familiarly called, contributed a great deal of substantial atmosphere to the life of the Borough.

Among the earlier residents of the Borough were Admiral W. T. Sampson, and Margaret Sangster, widely known as a writer, and one-time editor of Harper's Bazar.

The name of Thomas Moritz is not down here, but it might be said in passing that he who was our first postmaster belongs to the unknown heroes of the world. His devotion to mail distribution, the levity and even abuse to which he submitted, these defects of our common gratitude must ever remain within the limbus of forgetfulness. In the earlier days, also "Ham" Johnstone, first assessor, uncompromising and super-eloquent, for years held a burning torch to the combined conscience of the community. As an early member of the school board, and later as a councilman (1908), he was always uncompromising in what he believed to be right. Possessing an extensive knowledge of political administration, he was fearless in the face of opposition, and although an extremist, his real service to the Borough was of the greatest value.

Another brilliant mind is that of Alfred E. Hinrichs, who also as a member of the Board of Education and as Councilman, gave the color of personal distinction and rigid integrity to whatever he attempted.

The Borough has recently suffered a severe loss in the sudden passing of Wilson D. Lyon, whose activities in many directions over a long period of years set an example to his fellow citizens of enthusiasm and unfailing loyalty.

Women's Club of Glen Ridge

Whatever success I have achieved is due to its close application of the task at hand, and a determination not to be swayed from my purpose by speculation.—HENRY S. CHAPMAN, 1912.

GLEN Ridge would not run true to form as a somewhat remarkably accurate microcosm of the real America if the Glen Ridge Men's Club and the Women's Club (which are quite properly so closely united in topographical ties of eternal friendship) did not symbolize architecturally and otherwise the proportionate difference between the status of women and men. The Men's Club, formally opened in 1885, is really protoplasmic and preadamite in its origin, and dates from the era when congenial spirits, pretty much without form and void, huddled together in elemental contests. Since then, with the exception of one inconspicuous architectural addition, it has lived its stuffy life, unhonored and unsung, meek and unassuming, never out of gas but low on accessories, the incubator of whist geniuses, bowling giants and pool sharks. The formal list of its presidents is shrouded in mystery. During the war, however, it received a spiritual rebirth. It became the rendezvous of committees, and thereafter the shelter of the Forum, so that, essentially masculine in its innate modesty, it is doing its bit, more than rejoicing that its big sister, the Women's Club, forms a connecting link between the brains and beauty of the Borough and the outside consciousness.

With due humility the present writer hastens to observe that he is here attempting to employ no invidious comparisons nor even jocular distinctions. Woman's sphere, if it is no longer in the home, has broadened out to an enormous practical activity which extends during the day, when men are (presumably) at work all through our entire social system. Furthermore, even the most casual visit to the beautifully furnished and decorated city offices

GLEN RIDGE

of some of our Glen Ridge business men, would disclose the fact that in their own field they are as elaborately environed as is the Woman's Club through the genius of Herbert E. Davis, the architect, and Edgar W. Jenney, who made possible so much of the beauty of the interior.

In 1907, during Mrs. Marius Belloni's first administration, a committee was appointed with Mrs. James Mosely as chairman to wait upon Mr. William Fairchild and to consult him about the building of a club house, and as Mrs. Louis Hinrichs says in her address at the dedication of the present building—"the idea started cared for and tended by each succeeding administration has its reward today." But as early as 1905, a Bible class led by Mrs. John B. Webb, which met in the house of Charles T. Dodd on Appleton Place was the central group from which the idea of the club came. In this group Mrs. Webb, Mrs. Dodd and Mrs. Bliss were the prime movers. The two former ladies were also members of a literary group "Clio," out of which the Library came:

"On February 16, 1905, at a meeting of the Class, a standing vote was taken as to the advisability of forming a club. The vote was affirmative, and at a later meeting on March 9th, a constitution and by-laws were presented and accepted and the name Woman's Club of Glen Ridge given to the organization." Thirty-five women joined, and later the privilege of being charter members was extended to others. It is interesting to note that the early meetings were held in the Men's Club, the first annual meeting in the Assembly Hall, and later the trustees of the Congregational Church offered the use of their parlours. It is impossible here to give more than a hint of the services performed by the Woman's Club, which have extended to Trenton, have been intimately linked up with the library and the schools, the Hospital, the Day Nursery Community Service, and in fact practically every Borough activity. For example, the present Athletic Field on Bloomfield Avenue was first talked of in the Woman's Club. "During the war, as workers in the Red Cross, Fund for French Wounded, National League for Woman's Service, the Club women were not found wanting. Canteen work at Camp Dix, at the Marine Camp at Caldwell

and the restaurant near the munition factory in Watsessing was also undertaken by many of them." In 1921 the land for the Club House was purchased from the Glen Ridge Realty Company with money raised entirely by the members. In appreciation of these efforts Mr. H. S. Chapman gave \$5000. as a nucleus for the building fund.

These quotations are taken from Mrs. Hinrich's address and for what follows, we are indebted to the Club Historian, (Mrs.) Louise A. Hadley.

Through the close intimacy and friendship, covering a long period of years, of Mrs. H. Crittenden Harris with Mr. and Mrs. Henry Stanton Chapman,—after Mrs. Chapman's death, Mrs. Harris went to Mr. Chapman in December, 1923—about a Club House for the women of Glen Ridge as a memorial to Mrs. Chapman, to be called "The Emily M. Chapman Memorial." Mr. Chapman granted the request of one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000.00), the first payment of \$25,000 being presented to the club on his behalf by Mrs. Harris at their meeting on January 8th, 1924.

His gifts to the Club were as follows:

\$ 5,000.00	H. S. Chapman Building Fund
125,000.00	Building
100,000.00	Endowment
1,600.00	Planting and Shrubs
1,500.00	Secretary's salary for first year
\$233,100.00	

The <i>members</i> had already purchased the lot for	\$13,500.00
and their contributions in furnishings and equipment	21,829.04
plus a loan of	10,000.00

Making a total investment in club of	\$45,329.04
--------------------------------------	-------------

These contributions from the members were paid for in various ways—and finally the calendar plan was adopted to cancel the debt.

GLEN RIDGE

The total of Mr. Chapman's gift\$233,100.00
plus the total of members' contributions .. 45,329.04

Whole cost of Land and Building\$278,429.04

One more item—Mr. Roland Swart of Montclair, as a memorial to his mother, Sally B. Swart. made the Club a gift of \$2,000 for a Library fund, making a yearly income of \$100.00 for the purchase of books.

To Mrs. Harris we are greatly indebted for the splendid gift of our Club House. She was made a Life Member of the Club and a painting of her hangs on the walls of our new club library. In the lounge is a painting of Mrs. Chapman, in her earlier days, and in the vestibule of the Club are two tablets—one to Mrs. Chapman and one to Mr. Chapman, since deceased.

Total number of members today, December, 1931, Seven hundred and sixty (760) of which seventeen (17) are Life members. The Glen Ridge Women's Club has a Junior Auxiliary of one hundred and forty-seven (147) members, between the ages of sixteen and thirty. Its object is to provide a means whereby the young women of Glen Ridge may be of service to the Community, and to afford them opportunity for social life. They are now paying the salary of a paid worker, for the Occupational Therapy at Mountainside Hospital.

LOUISE ABBOTT HADLEY,
Historian of Glen Ridge Women's Club

Women's Club List of Presidents

List of Presidents

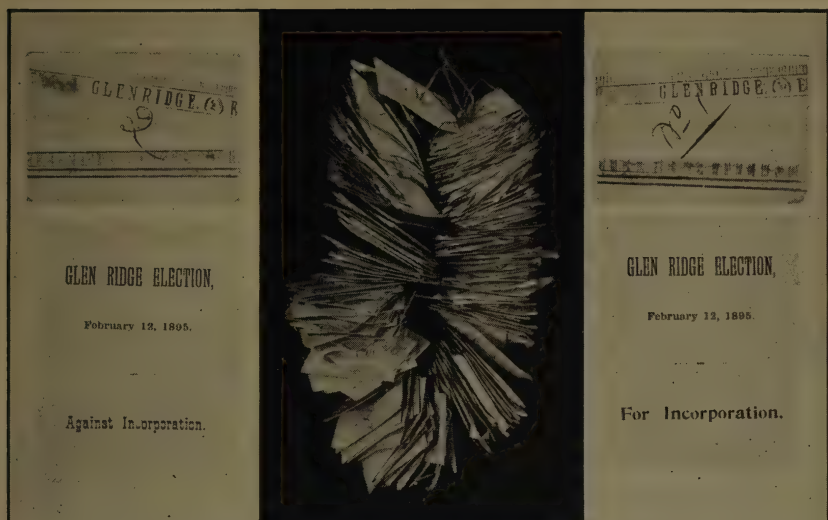
†§MRS. CHARLES T. DODD	1905-1906
†MRS. MARIUS G. BELLONI (<i>two terms</i>)	1906-1908
†MRS. HENRY G. CORDLEY	1908-1910
†MRS. MARIUS G. BELLONI	1910-1912
MRS. GEORGE F. BROWN, JR.	1912-1914
†MRS. EDWARD H. WARING	1914-1916
MRS. EDWARD T. FISHWICK	1916-1918
†MRS. WILLIAM A. LITTLE	1918-1920
†MRS. LOUIS HINRICHS	1920-1922
†MRS. WILSON D. LYON	1922-1924
MRS. MELZAR M. CHAFFEE	1924-1926
MRS. CHARLES E. MILLER	1926-1298
MRS. J. FREDERICK WOOD	1928-1930
MRS. CHARLES E. GRIFFITH	1930-

List of Honorary Members

†§MRS. MARGARET E. SANGSTER
†§MRS. FREDERICK CRANE
MRS. J. A. HOLLAND
†MRS. CHARLES STORKE
†§MRS. HENRY S. CHAPMAN
†MRS. EDWARD H. WARING
†MRS. DAVID H. STANDISH
MRS. GEORGE F. BROWN, JR.

§ Deceased.

† Charter.



Above—Ballots No. 1 and No. 2 for and against incorporation—center picture shows the string of ballots removed from the box.

Below—The Ballot Box used in the Election that made Glen Ridge a Borough, February 12, 1895. The glass sides have been broken and the ballots can be seen in the box.



The Old Mill Wheel which for many years supplied power for the Moffatt Mill. This mill rolled silver, brass and copper. The business ceased operation in 1898, and in 1901 the Borough took over this property known as The Glen.

Community Service Committee

(Contributed by MRS. WENDELL M. STRONG and
MRS. LOUIS HINRICHS)

IN 1919 a national campaign was commenced by the National League for Women's Service for welfare work for children under five.

Mrs. David H. Standish as chairman of Glen Ridge Branch of the League was asked to inaugurate a survey in Glen Ridge of such children. A committee was appointed by Mrs. Standish for the purpose. The members were Mrs. Standish, Mrs. Henry Cordley, Mr. Nyland and Mr. Leigh Davey, with Mrs. Wendell M. Strong as chairman. In June, 1919, Mrs. Strong made a canvass of every house in the Borough where there was a possibility of finding children below the average in health, intelligence, morals or environment expected of children in Glen Ridge.

Miss Lucey very kindly accompanied Mrs. Strong on these visits, because in her work at the Baldwin Street School in Montclair, she had come directly in contact with children who were far below the average in these respects, and who were geographically in Glen Ridge, but were having no contact or receiving no care from the Borough.

Previous to this survey any relief work needed in this group had been done by the League for Friendly Service in Bloomfield without the knowledge or co-operation of any of the citizens of Glen Ridge who had not realized that such a group existed within their borders.

Mrs. Strong submitted her report of the survey to her committee which after discussing the conditions found by Mrs. Strong, came to the conclusion that all relief work in the Borough should be under the direct supervision of Glen Ridge Agencies, and that a Central Committee, which should unite all the existing relief and welfare agencies, should be formed under the supervision and control of the Borough Council.

GLEN RIDGE

Mrs. Cordley, Mrs. Standish and Mrs. Strong appeared before the Borough Council and presented the report of the Committee, embodying the survey and the request for the formation of such a Borough Committee.

As a result of this request, Councilman Davey brought the matter again before the Council and the following is an extract from the minutes of the meeting of the Mayor and Council, held on November 10, 1919.

"Councilman Davey stated that it seemed advisable that the various organizations that were active in war work in the past should continue in the Community work of the Borough and thus continue their activity; the following have been selected by the organizations, and Mrs. Louis Hinrichs has been chosen Vice-Chairman, and it is desirable that they be regularly appointed as members of a Community Service Committee:

Representing

Mrs. Wm. Little	Women's Club,
Mrs. W. B. Conklin	Women's Missionary Union,
Mrs. A. L. Kent	King's Daughters,
Mrs. W. M. Beard	Needlework Guild,
Mrs. D. H. Standish	Nat'l League for Women's Service,
Mrs. A. Hurrell	Women's Auxiliary, Christ Church,
Mrs. H. C. Harle	Members at large,
Mrs. W. M. Strong	" " "
Mrs. H. G. Cordley	" " "

Mayor Babbage appointed the foregoing and the appointment was confirmed by the Council."

On December 8, 1919, the following were added to the Committee:

Mrs. F. E. Delano, Supervisor of Poor.
Mrs. J. H. T. Martin, Red Cross.
Mrs. R. S. Willis. Political Equality League.

The Council also approved the appointment of a trained Supervisor for investigation and relief work.

1895 - 1932

Miss Broughton served in this capacity for three months and was succeeded by Mrs. Edith Pitcher as a community worker. Mrs. Pitcher proved invaluable; in addition to the investigating and welfare work, co-operating with the Board of Education in giving plays and pageants, conducting story hours, and carrying on summer playground work and scout work. Community "Sings" were a regular feature, thus was fostered a true community spirit which brought about better relations between the different classes.

Intensive work was done among the Italian residents near the Sherman Avenue School. Community sings around bonfires were held, instruction in English given to adults, and Mother's meetings held in the Sherman Avenue School.

Miss Kincaid, Principal of the school, commented on the changed and improved attitude of the Italian families and their new desire for co-operation as a result of this work.

Miss Simmers succeeded Mrs. Pitcher and her successful club work among the boys and girls was a very notable achievement.

Mrs. F. E. Delano was appointed as Supervisor to succeed Miss Simmers, who resigned on account of ill health, and is at present serving most acceptably in that capacity. At first the money to finance this work was provided by private subscription and the various charitable organizations interested, and since its establishment by the Community Chest.

The work of the Committee appointed by Mayor Babbage continued under Mayor Davey, who became Mayor in January, 1920.

On January 1, 1921, Councilmen Nyland and Hurrell were appointed members of the Committee.

On January 10, 1921, Mayor Davey succeeded Mr. Nyland who had passed away.

On January 1, 1922, Councilman Hurrell was appointed GENERAL CHAIRMAN of the Committee. He served as such until January 1, 1925, being succeeded by Councilman Scheffey who served until January 1, 1931; Councilman Barrows was appointed Chairman on January 1, 1931.

GLEN RIDGE

A very varied and valuable work under able chairmen, with the aid of representatives from the different welfare agencies, has been carried on during the past year and is still being conducted under the leadership of the Vice-Chairman, Mrs. Francis Parkman.

In addition to the welfare and rehabilitation work, this Committee not only has had charge of the Decoration Day exercise, but was also the committee through which was made possible one of the most inspiring of our annual functions, the singing of Christmas Carols, on Christmas Eve, around the brilliantly lighted Community Tree.

The Glen Ridge Country Club

(Note: The complete history of Golf in Glen Ridge would require a volume by itself, and contains too many bunkers, wet, dry and mental hazards for the present writer. The short summary that follows is due to the courtesy of Mr. Ernest Wilfred Congdon, Jr.)

IN the history of the development of the present Glen Ridge Country Club there are a few facts particularly worth noting. The Club is one of the oldest in this country and was organized on October 10th, 1894 at a meeting held at the home of Mr. John W. Stewart of Glen Ridge. The fourteen charter members present at that meeting voted to organize themselves as a Club under a title to be thereafter determined. The officers chosen at the first meeting were President, John W. Stewart; Secretary and Treasurer, B. R. Jacobs. These men served continuously during the first five years of the Club's life and there were many struggles made and obstacles overcome to make the Club a success. The first play was made possible through the generosity of Mr. Henry Lindenmeyr who donated the use of his property adjoining Ridgewood Avenue, rent free for the first few years.

In the year 1900 D. H. Standish was elected President and through his efforts a Clubhouse was built on Oxford Street. During the years of 1901 to 1910 inclusive Mr. Standish, Mr. Edward Slayback and Mr. E. B. Osborne were the Presidents of the Club. On April 25, 1911 Mr. H. S. Chapman was elected President and the present Clubhouse on Ridgewood Avenue was built and incorporated as the Country Club of Glen Ridge.

During the ensuing years the following gentlemen were Presidents:

1912 H. S. Chapman
1913 D. H. Standish
1914 C. W. Yates

1917-19 George Linn
1915 H. L. Snyder
1916 H. L. Snyder

GLEN RIDGE

For the year 1920 Wilson D. Lyon was elected President and on May 29th the Country Club of Glen Ridge was dissolved from a mutual organization and incorporated as the Glen Ridge Country Club on January 2nd, 1921 with the same President in office.

In the following years the Club Presidents were and are as follows:

1922-23—G. W. Reynolds.

1924-25—Raymond C. Dodd

1926-27—(until August 27—Waters B. Day
Edward Lord.

1928—(from August 27, 1927—Edward Lord.

1929-32—Frederic K. Hopkins.

In Memory of Minnie A. Lucey

MINNIE A. LUCEY, long a resident of Glen Ridge, was born in Hartford, Connecticut, June 1, 1885. She was graduated from Brooklyn High School in 1901, Orange Memorial Hospital in 1904, and California Hospital in 1905. She studied at St. Joseph's Academy and at Pratt Institute in Brooklyn, Pasteur Institute in Paris, St. Mary's Hospital at Paddington, London. For twelve years she studied social work in the congested districts of Paris, London, and Dublin. In 1915 through a subscription fund of the Montclair Women's Clubs she was appointed social worker of the Baldwin Street School, and was later retained by the Board of Education. She was a pioneer in Americanization work. She established a modern home department, a modern nursery in the school, instructing the mothers how to wash, dress, and feed their babies properly. Her success among the Italian people was largely due to her understanding of them, her genuine kindness and sympathy for them. Due to her, the old Slayback house on Highland Avenue, Glen Ridge, was purchased as a Community house for the Fourth Ward. Miss Lucey was also an active member in the Girl Scouts, the National Red Cross, by whom she was decorated during the War for her work in the sale of bonds and army entertainment given by the Baldwin Street children, many women's clubs and church movements. In 1930 a new community house was built, and after receiving a sweeping ovation at the dedicatory exercises, Miss Lucey was taken ill and died July 16 of the same year. On her birthday, 1932, the new community house is to be called the Minnie A. Lucey Memorial as a lasting monument of her wonderful work, and the faith and gratitude of her people.

Borough of Glen Ridge Roster

1931 Mayor ALFRED HURRELL
Councilmen JOHN H. KOCH
FRANK E. BARROWS
HERBERT EDGE
FRANK L. SCHEFFEY
HAROLD L. JONES
CLIFFORD W. BROWN

1932 Mayor JOHN H. KOCH
Councilmen FRANK E. BARROWS
HERBERT EDGE
FRANK L. SCHEFFEY
HAROLD L. JONES
CLIFFORD W. BROWN

Vacancy filled on Jan. 1, 1932

Roster of Salaried Dept. Heads

Borough Clerk's Office

Bookkeeper Ethel A. Maley

Collector's Office

Collector-Treasurer John C. Van Duyne

Assessor's Office

Assessor Frank H. Thompson

Legal Department

Borough Attorney James P. Mylod

Recorder

Recorder Lloyd G. Beatty

Public Works

Engineer Andrew F. Eschenfelder

Supt. Public Works William N. Gibbs

Board of Health

Health Officer Otto B. Schalk

Playground

Groundsman Wm. H. Stapleton

Welfare and Alms

Welfare Worker }
Overseer of the Poor } Lyda C. Delano

Library

Librarian Bonnie Elliott

Police Department

Chief of Police Wm. P. Higgins

Lieutenant Patrick J. Dugan

Sergeants Joseph G. Larkin

Frank Anderson

Fire Department

Chief Engineer Lawrence Perry

1st Asst. Engineer Thos. F. Carty

2nd Asst. Engineer George F. Stay

Captain Jos. H. Cavanaugh

Supt. Fire Alarm Fred Schmitz

(Note: Names of volunteer Firemen not recorded.)

Mayors of Glen Ridge

ROBERT S. RUDD	1895-1902
A. R. BREWER	1902-1906
A. J. LOCKWOOD	1906-1908
GEORGE C. WHITE	1908-1909
GILES G. MEAD	1909-1912
D. H. STANDISH	1912-1916
H. S. BABBAGE	1916-1920
L. H. DAVEY	1920-1924
CHARLES L. DOE	1924-1928
ALFRED HURRELL	1928-1932
JOHN H. KOCH	1932-

Mayors and Councilmen and Their Terms of Office

Borough of Glen Ridge, N. J.

(Alphabetical List.)

<i>Councilmen</i>		<i>Mayor</i>	
<i>Beginning</i>	<i>Ending</i>	<i>Beginning</i>	<i>Ending</i>
AMES, CHARLES *			
Dec. 1, 1909-Jan. 1, 1914			
BABBAGE, HENRY S.*			
Jan. 13 1913-Jan. 1, 1916—Jan. 1, 1916-Jan. 1, 1920			
BARROWS, FRANK E.			
Jan. 1, 1930			
BEARD, WILLIAM M.			
Jan. 1, 1909-Jan. 1, 1912			
BEST, L.			
Jan. 1, 1906-Jan. 1, 1913			
BOYD, WALTER R.			
Jan. 1, 1920-Jan. 1, 1926			
BREWER, A. R.*			
Apr. 15, 1895-May 5, 1902—May 5, 1902-Jan. 1, 1906			
BRISTOL, EDW. N.			
Mar. 17, 1902-Jan. 1, 1906			
BROWN, CLIFFORD W.			
Jan. 1, 1931			
COCKEFAIR, A. T.			
Jan. 1, 1917-Jan. 1, 1920			
CORDLEY, HENRY G.			
Apr. 15, 1895-Apr. 14, 1902			
CRAWFORD, WM. F.			
Jan. 24, 1921-Jan. 1, 1931			
DAVEY, LEIGH H.			
Jan. 1, 1914-Jan. 1, 1920—Jan. 1, 1920-Jan. 1, 1924			

GLEN RIDGE

DAVIS, ROBERT B.*

Apr. 15, 1895-Mar. 5, 1900

DOE, CHARLES L.

Nov. 12, 1917-Jan. 1, 1924—Jan. 1, 1924-Jan. 1, 1928

EDGE, HERBERT

Jan. 1, 1928

FULLER, WARREN A.*

Apr. 21, 1902-Mar. 16, 1903

GREER, SAMUEL W.

Jan. 1, 1913-Jan. 13, 1913

HINRICHS, ALFRED E.

Jan. 1, 1914-Jan. 1, 1917

HURRELL, ALFRED

Jan. 1, 1920-Jan. 1, 1928—Jan. 1, 1928-Jan. 1, 1932

HULSART, GEORGE W.

Jan. 1, 1908-Jan. 1, 1909

HYNE, EDWARD L.

Jan. 1, 1912-Jan. 1, 1915

JOHNSTONE, HAMPDEN L.

Jan. 1, 1908-Jan. 1, 1911

JONES, HAROLD L.

Jan. 1, 1929

KNIGHT, JOHN W.*

Mar. 17, 1902-Jan. 1, 1906

KOCH, JOHN H.

Nov. 13, 1923-Jan. 1, 1932

LANGSTROTH, T. WINSOR

Apr. 15, 1901-Mar. 17, 1902

LANPHER, H. S.*

Mar. 27, 1905-Jan. 1, 1908

LOCKWOOD, ARTHUR J.

Apr. 21, 1902-Mar. 14, 1904—Jan. 1, 1906-Jan. 1, 1908

LORD, E. T. S.

Jan. 1, 1909-Jan. 1, 1913

1895 - 1932

LYON, WILSON D.

Jan. 1, 1924-Jan. 1, 1930

MEAD, GILES W.

Dec. 18, 1907-July 10, 1909-July 10, 1909-Jan. 1, 1912

MOORE, JONATHAN

Jan. 1, 1908-Nov. 8, 1909

MORAN, WILLIAM E.

Jan. 1, 1916-Jan. 1, 1922

NIVEN, ALEX. S.*

Apr. 15, 1895-Apr. 14, 1902

NYLAND, A. C. H.**

Jan 1, 1916-Jan. 4, 1921

PECK, WM. H.

Apr. 26, 1920-Nov. 13, 1923

PIERSON, J. WILLIS **

Jan. 1, 1915-Feb. 24, 1920

PORTER, GEORGE S.*

Apr. 15, 1895-Apr. 8, 1901

POWERS, WM. E.

Mar. 19, 1900-Mar. 17, 1902

REDDALL, JOHN W.*

Apr. 15, 1895-Mar 19, 1900

ROOT, TALBOT *

Sept. 7, 1909-Jan. 1, 1915

RUDD, ROBERT S.*

Apr. 15, 1895-Apr. 18, 1902

SCHEFFEY, FRANK L.

Nov. 24, 1924

SCHEFFLER, FRED W.

Mar. 16, 1903-Jan. 1, 1906

SCHOULER, DOUGLAS D.

Jan. 1, 1926-Jan. 1, 1929

SKEELE, JOHN W.*

Jan. 1, 1906-Dec. 18, 1907

GLEN RIDGE

SKILLIN, EDW. S.

Jan. 1, 1911-Jan. 1, 1914

STANDISH, DAVID H.*

Mar. 19, 1900-Mar. 14, 1904-Jan. 1, 1912-Jan. 1, 1916

TYSON, A. H.*

Mar. 14, 1904-Jan. 1, 1907

WALLACE, W. T.

Mar. 14, 1904-Mar. 27, 1905

WHITE, GEORGE C.*

Mar. 16, 1903-Jan. 1, 1908-Jan. 1, 1908-July 10, 1909

WHITELEY, MILTON J.

Jan. 1, 1913-Jan. 1, 1916

WILLIAMS, R. R., Jr.

Jan 1, 1915-Oct. 29, 1917

WILLIS, RAYMOND S.

Jan. 1, 1922-Nov. 24, 1924

* Deceased.

** Died in office.

Presidents of the Board of Education

E. P. MITCHELL	1895-1902
H. C. NEWELL	1902-1903
T. M. NEVIUS	1903-1906
W. F. UPSON	1906-1911
ALFRED HINRICHS	1911-1912
T. L. MASSON	1912-1914
F. B. CARTER	1914-1916
H. E. DAVIS	1916-1917
CHARLES CROSSKILL	1917-1918
HARRY CLUTIA	1918-1919
BENJ. DONHAM	1919-1921
ROBERTSON ROOT	1921-1922
F. B. CARTER	1922-1926
C. E. FREEMAN	1926-1932

Supervising Principals

JOHN R. MOREY	1901-1902
O. T. WOODLEY	1902-1904
EUGENE BOUTON	1904-1910
SIDNEY FIRMAN	1910-1926
HERBERT W. DUTCH	1926—

Roll of Honor

Those who have served the Borough Longest

JOHN A. BROWN

JOSEPH H. CAVANAUGH

MISS FLORENCE E. COYTE

DR. H. C. HARRIS

DENNIS HARTIGAN

PATRICK HIGGINS



Dr. Joseph S. Dodd House, formerly at the northwest corner of Bloomfield and Ridgewood Avenues; known in later years as the "Page House" and more recently as the "Boarding House." It does not appear on the Oakes' map, although Dr. Dodd took title to the land on July 1, 1829. Dr. Dodd was the father of the late Judge Amzi Dodd who told one now living that in his boyhood the land about his father's house was heavily wooded. The land on which the house stands is now owned by the Borough. The house was demolished to clear the ground for the new Library Building. Photographed about 1910.

Record of Service

DR. H. CRITTENDEN HARRIS

Board of Health Member

<i>From</i>	<i>To</i>
December, 1895	1915

Board of Education	1896	1922
--------------------	------	------

(Continuous service of 26 years, and Chairman of the
Building Committee during that period.)

President of the Mountainside Hospital during the years 1918 and
1919.

Record of Service

JOHN A. BROWN

	<i>From</i>	<i>To</i>
Police Department		
Patrolman	August 5, 1895	March 1, 1903
Sergeant	March 1, 1903	January 1, 1908
Chief of Police	January 1, 1908	January 1, 1910
Board of Health		
Registrar of Vital Statistics	January 1, 1905	May 1, 1912
and	January 1, 1930	January 1, 1922
Sanitary Inspector	January 1, 1920	January 1, 1922
Secretary to the Board	January 1, 1920	January 1, 1922
Building Department		
Inspector of Buildings ...	November 1, 1910	January 1, 1922
Water Department		
Supt. of Department	January 1, 1920	January 1, 1927
Board of Zoning Appeals		
Secretary to the Board	June 13, 1921	January 1, 1924
Dog Warden	July 1, 1904	January 1, 1910
Borough Clerk	January 1, 1910	to date
Purchasing Agent	July 1, 1926	to date

(Note: If all the offices held by Mr. Brown could be placed end on end, they would extend for ninety-one years. He is therefore entitled to the exalted title of the Borough Pooh-Bah).

Elizabeth Harris State Service

(Note: While the political work of Mrs. Harris has been largely accomplished outside of the Borough, certainly no woman resident has had a more profound influence over the women of Glen Ridge than herself. It was through her friendship for Mr. H. G. Chapman—not so much that she was able to persuade him, for he was more than willing—that she brought to his mind the problem of the Woman's Club, recorded elsewhere.)

Appointed a member of the Board
of Managers at the State Hospital
for Insane at Morris Plains by
Gov. Walter E. Edge July 1, 1897

Appointed member of the Board of
Managers at the State Home for
girls, by Dwight W. Morrow, with
approval of Gov. Edge 1918

Reappointed successively by the late
Gov. Edward I. Edwards (1921) by
Gov. George E. Silzer (1924) by
Gov. Harry A. Moore (1927).
Again, reappointed by Governor
Morgan F. Larson, and president
of that Board continuously during
that period. 1930

In 1921 presented a petition to the Legislature for the State Home for Girls from the State Federation of Women's Clubs representing 1901 clubs, with a membership of 292,183, for a school building, and in June, 1931, a school building was completed and dedicated in the name of Elizabeth A. Harris, in the State Home for Girls, for the further educational activity of the children of the State.

Took office as *FREEHOLDER*, January 1st, 1922—first woman to hold the office of Freeholder in the State of New Jersey.

1895 - 1932

Decoration: Decorated December 21st, 1921, by the American Fund for the French Wounded.

ELIZABETH A. HARRIS ASSOCIATION:

On January 6, 1930 at the home of Hon. Agnes Jones Gifford, 132 Connett Place, South Orange, the Elizabeth A. Harris Association was organized and Agnes Jones Gifford was made President. The resolution which was the object of the formation of this Club was as follows:

"An organization should be formed to carry the name of ELIZABETH A. HARRIS and rouse the citizens of Essex County, both men and women to take an interest in the county institutions."

The membership of the Elizabeth A. Harris Association is 3,000.

Presidents of G. R. Battalion Forum

(Note: The "Forum" as it is at present popularly known, is an outgrowth of the war. Beginning with the Glen Ridge Rifle Club in 1916 and followed in 1917 by the organization of the Glen Ridge Marshalls, the president of both successive companies being Wilson D. Lyon, there followed the formation of the Home Guard Company in Defense League of New Jersey. Captain W. R. Boyd Commanding. Upon the disbandment of the Home Guard in September 1919, the Glen Ridge Forum was organized. The list of presidents follows):

WILSON D. LYON	1919-1929
BENJAMIN F. CARTER	1920-1921
CLAYTON E. FREEMAN	1921-1922
WENDELL M. STRONG	1922-1923
HAROLD M. KENNARD	1923-1924
PERRY C. PENTZ	1924-1925
CLIFFORD W. BROWN	1925-1926
EDWARD C. KOEMPEL	1926-1927
CHARLES E. GRIFFITH	1927-1928
JOHN H. SHERMAN	1928-1929
CHARLES L. DOE	1929-1930
FRANK E. BARROWS	1930-1931
CHARLES CHESTER LANE	1931-

Pastors of Congregational Church

REV. FRANK J. GOODWIN	1888-1899
REV. ELLIOTT W. BROWN	1899-1909
REV. CLARENCE HALL WILSON, D.D.	1909-1928
REV. WILLIAM WESTON PATTON	1928-

Pastors of Christ Church

REV. HENRY MARSH	1858-1863
REV. CHARLES RITTER	1863-1864
REV. WILLIAM A. W. MAYBIN	1864-1865
REV. ALBERT ZABRISKIE GRAY	1865-1868
REV. WILLIAM H. CARTER	1869-1872
REV. T. JEFFERSON DANNER	1872-1877
REV. WILLIAM G. FARRINGTON	1877-1889
REV. ROBERT SCARLIN	1889-1891
REV. EDWARD AUGUSTINE WHITE	1892-1919
REV. GEORGE PRYOR DOUGHERTY	1920—

War Record

Local Board Div. 2 Essex County "Selective Service"

Appointed June 23, 1917

Organized July 2, 1917 Mustered out March 31, 1919.

Lewis G. Bowden, Cedar Grove, Chairman

John A. Brown, Glen Ridge, Secretary

Dr. John D. Moore, Bloomfield, Medical Member

Total Registration 5,717

Classified for Service	3,905
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Inducted and sent to Camps	388
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Student Army Training Corps	41
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Number of Glen Ridge boys in Service 215.

Names of G. R. Memorial

KENNETH A. BAILEY
2nd Lt. B'try B. 102 F.A.

CRAIG McCLURE, JR.
2nd Lt. B'try C. 19 F.A.

JAMES A. MOSELEY, JR.
1st Lt. Co. C. 166 Inf.

JOHN P. RAWSON
HA-USS Leviathan

RAYMOND M. SLINGERLAND
Pvt. B'try E. 112 H.F.A.

JOHN D. SWANTON
Pvt. HQ. Co. 312 Inf.

CARL WOODWORTH
Pvt. Co. B. 316 Inf.

Prominent Residents in Who's Who

CALVIN W. BAILEY, Insurance President

WALTER H. CASE, Financier

HARRIS DE H. CONNICK, Engineer

ALBERT H. FAY, Mining Engineer

ALFRED HURRELL, Insurance

FREDERICK L. HUTCHINSON, Engineer

EDWARD T. S. LORD, Publisher

THOMAS L. MASSON, Author

OSBOURNE MCCONATHY, Professor Music

JOHN A. MILLER, Jr., Editor

SEUMAS O'BRIEN, Sculptor

LAWRENCE PERRY, Journalist

WENDELL M. STRONG, Actuary

PHILIP M. THOMSON, Auditor

HOMER A. WATT, Professor English

FREDERICK B. WILLIAMS, Artist

Glen Ridge Schools

Cost of School Plant, 1905	\$91,235.79
Enrolment of schools, 1905	420
Cost of school Plant, 1931	
(Including Freeman Field)	\$890,036.68
Enrolment of schools, 1931	1,427
Cost of school buildings:	
Junior-Senior High	\$183,261.02
Central School (March, 1925)	209,513.15
Linden Avenue (1912)	180,119.41
Sherman Avenue (1913)	45,524.56
Forest Avenue (1929)	261,318.54
Cost of Freeman Field	10,300.00

Those Who Still Carry On

GLEN Ridge did not win its independence without a struggle; and this election was succeeded by some painful litigation, but the hatchet has long since been buried. It would be practically impossible to give a complete list of those now living in the Borough, who lived here before it became a Borough. The Tax Duplicate of the Borough for the year 1895, which was the first fiscal year of separate existence, shows the names of thirty-four persons who were still residents of the Borough on June 1, 1931. Some of these were taxed on real estate, some for personal property, some for poll tax. The names follow:

Benson, Wm. S.	Glen Ridge Avenue
Brown, John A.	Midland Avenue (Clerk)
Butler, Nathaniel L.	Winsor Place
Chitterling, Dr. N. M.	Woodland Avenue
Dare, John	Herman Street (Janitor)
Dodd, Lewis K.	Linden Avenue (Blfd. Nat'l Bank)
Egan, John	Herman Street (retired Policeman)
Frasse, H. F.	Hamilton Road
Freeman, Clarence	Douglas Road
Fuller, Herbert	Clark Street
Harris, H. C. Dr.	Ridgewood Avenue
Higgins, Thos. H.	Bloomfield Avenue
Higgins, Patrick	Belleville Avenue (ex-Chief)
Hyne, Edward L.	Wildwood Terrace
Jacobus, Theodore	Glen Ridge Avenue
Johnstone, H. L.	Ridgewood Avenue (1st Assessor)
Jarvie, J. S., Jr.	Linden Avenue
Kirby, Frank B.	
Lockwood, Arthur J.	Ridgewood Avenue
McEwan, Peter	Glen Ridge Avenue
McIntosh, Wm. M.	Ridgewood Avenue
Moritz, Thos., Jr.	(asst. to Postmaster)

GLEN RIDGE

Parker, Guy	Douglas Road
Pierson, John T.	Hamilton Road
Rassbach, John A.	Lincoln Avenue
Rayner, Edw. A.	Linden Avenue
Rawson, Joseph B.	Essex Avenue
Russell, Nathan, Jr.	Ridgewood Avenue
Sherman, George	Winsor Place
Slocum, E. E.	Lincoln Street
Spencer, Wm. T.	Ridgewood Avenue
Spencer, Wm. T., Jr.	Ridgewood Avenue
Thomas, Robert G.	Ridgewood Avenue
Van Court, Wm. S.	Lincoln Street

Acknowledgments

Gratitude and thanks are hereby expressed:

To the Glen Ridge Trust Company, for the use of pictures from its Historical Sketch.

To Joseph Fulford Folsom, for having written his excellent history of Bloomfield Old and New, from which information has been obtained.

To Mrs. Wendell M. Strong and Mrs. Louis Hinrichs, who contributed the article on The Community Service Committee.

To John A. Brown for data and tolerance.

To Mrs. Elizabeth Harris, Herbert S. Palmer, Edward N. Bristol, Mrs. Louise Hadley, H. L. Johnstone, James E. Brooks, Ernest W. Congdon, Jr.

The preparation of the material for this Memorial has been a labor of love for the author, who hereby acknowledges its imperfections, as it has been written in the midst of a busy life. I can only express the hope that some more worthy and intimately informed citizen of the Borough, with this offering as a basis, will in the future carry on the torch and complete the history of this all-American community.

T.L.M.

